

LVII.—*On Two new Species of Tenebrionid Coleoptera from Namoa Island.* By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

IN the current volume of this Magazine, pp. 49–71, 98–110, an account is given of the zoological collections made at Damma Island by two of the officers of H.M.S. 'Penguin.' The two species of Tenebrionidæ described below were obtained by Mr. J. J. Walker at Namoa Island, South-east China, during the same voyage.

Specimens of *Leichenium seriehispidum*, Mars., hitherto known only from Japan, were also captured at the same locality.

## TRACHYSCELIS, Latr.

*Trachyscelis chinensis*, sp. n.

Short ovate, ferrugineo-testaceous, shining, the apices of the tibiæ, the femora beneath, and the ventral segments, except at the sides, more or less pitchy brown; the marginal ciliæ sparse. Head and prothorax impunctate, the latter nearly three times as broad as long; elytra widest a little behind the middle, very finely punctate-striate, the sixth, seventh, and eighth striæ faint but distinct, the others sharply defined, the marginal stria deep and impunctate, the outer interstices perfectly flat, the inner ones feebly convex; beneath sparsely punctured, the middle of the metasternum and the propleuræ almost smooth; metasternum convex in front, depressed in the middle behind, deeply canaliculate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$ –3, breadth  $1\frac{1}{3}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$  millim.

Numerous examples. Closely allied to the Australian *T. lævis*, Champ.\*, and differing from it as follows:—The sixth to the eighth elytral striæ are more distinct and the inner ones deeper, the inner interstices slightly convex; the tibiæ are infusate at the tip; and the under surface is more sparsely punctured, the metasternum almost impunctate and shining in the middle, and also more convex anteriorly. *T. pallens*, Champ., from Ceylon, and *T. sabuleti*, Lewis, from Japan, are less closely allied forms.

## AMMOPHTHORUS, Lacord.

*Ammophthorus asperatus*, sp. n.

Oval, very convex, subopaque, black or piceous; the elytra sometimes reddish brown; the antennæ and legs ferruginous,

\* Ent. Month. Mag. xxix. p. 254 (1893).

the femora piceous beneath; the prothorax and elytra sparsely ciliate at the sides, and also with scattered, shorter, semierect, yellowish-cinereous hairs, which are serially arranged on the elytra. Head coarsely granulate; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, feebly rounded at the sides, slightly narrowed in front, the surface densely covered with small, flattened, subtriangular elevations, these being sometimes absent from a smooth narrow line on the anterior half of the disc; elytra short-oval, widest about the middle, obliquely narrowed behind, densely covered with small flattened triangular elevations, which are more raised and granular towards the apex; beneath densely granulate and sparsely pubescent.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{2}{3}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

Many specimens. Closely allied to the European *A. rufus*, Luc. (= *rugosus*, Rosenh.), but duller, the elytra more obliquely narrowed behind, and with the flattened subtriangular elevations much more crowded, becoming tuberculiform towards the apex.

The other described species of the genus are *A. insularis*, Reitt., from Corsica, and *A. dilatatus*, Reitt., from Astrachan.

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LVIII.—*A Preliminary Revision of the Bornean Species of the Genus Mus.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

CONSIDERING the great richness in rats and mice which Mr. John Whitehead's exploration of Mount Kina Balu in 1888 showed Borneo to possess, no part of the world has until recently been so badly represented by specimens in scientific collections as that island. Happily, however, in 1893 and 1894, the British Museum acquired from Mr. A. Everett two large collections of Muridæ from Kina Balu and other localities, and it is to these collections that the possibility of making even the present rough revision of the members of this group is due. Mr. Whitehead was the first discoverer, as it turns out, of the majority of the peculiar Bornean species; but the absence at the time of lowland specimens for comparison prevented my recognizing all the new forms when the paper on his collections was written\*. Now, however, that Mr. Everett has obtained examples both from high up and low down on Kina Balu, besides sending good series from Labuan, the Penrisen Hills, Palawan, and elsewhere, while

\* P. Z. S. 1889, p. 228.